

# The Times-Dispatch

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RICHLAND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NO NEGROES ARE TO BE APPOINTED

President Taft Will Respect Wishes of Southerners on This.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO SAY SO CLEARLY

Wherever Such Appointments Are Distasteful to the Community They Will Not Be Made, but This Does Not Apply to Other States.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Unless something entirely unforeseen occurs to change his attitude towards the appointment of negroes to Federal offices, President Taft will not make any such appointments in States where they would tend to arouse opposition on the part of the people among whom they would serve.

It is expected that Mr. Taft will make a full statement of his position in this respect in his inaugural address.

When he was in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday morning he showed the draft of it to several friends, some of whom had opportunity to read or hear it all, and others of whom saw or heard only portions.

It is understood that he read or showed nearly, if not quite all of it, to President Roosevelt on the occasion of one of his visits at the White House.

It has been learned that among the several subjects discussed in that draft of the address as it stood on Wednesday was the question of the appointment of negroes to Federal offices.

On this point it said that where negroes had demonstrated their fitness to share in the responsibilities of government and their personal qualifications for office, and where their choice would not create feeling in the community which they would tend to arouse opposition from the people among whom they would have to serve, such appointments should not be made, and he would not make them.

Some of those who have seen or heard this part of the draft of the inaugural address regard it as an explicit announcement that Mr. Taft will not make any appointment of negroes to office in any of the Southern States. It intimates, however, that in States where negroes capable of filling offices in some of the other States, he will not hesitate to appoint them, in case other conditions warrant it.

This position is not in accord with that of President Roosevelt.

## IS NOW A MASON

President-Elect Taft Was Made One "at Night."

CINCINNATI, February 18.—William H. Taft, President-elect of the United States, is a Master Mason. The impressive ceremony which brought him to that distinction was conducted by Charles S. Hoskinson, "the most worthy" grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The ceremony, which culminated in the declaration of Taft as a Mason, occupied thirty-five minutes.

As a Mason, Mr. Taft's appreciation was of his father's character as such, and of his own regard for the delay had been so long in his own case, and a rejoicing that his brother, Charles P. Taft, who was made a Mason under the tutelage of Alvinzo Taft.

The experience of being declared a Mason at night, with the President-elect, was a unique one. Mr. Taft witnessed during the evening the regular form of initiating a member, and the two sessions of the lodge there was a reception for Masonic brethren at the G. P. Taft residence, and concluding the ceremonies with a brilliant ball at the Alvin Hotel.

The presence of the President-elect traced all these functions.

Frank H. Hitchcock, at the request of Mr. Taft, came here to-day from Chicago, and after his conference left for Washington. That the discussion of the President-elect was admitted, but beyond the statement that no decision was reached no information was obtained.

The only important change made in the bill as it came from the House was the elimination of the provision for the consolidation of all the pension agencies throughout the country in one office at Washington. As has been done in previous years, this provision was stricken out because of the opinion of the Senate committee that to consolidate the offices now scattered throughout the country would cause great inconvenience, while effecting a very small saving.

## TWO CHILDREN BURN

Mother Is Also Badly Burned While Escaping With Infant.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 18.—The home of Joseph Herzog at Lakeville, Pa., was consumed by fire last night and two of his children, aged thirteen and fifteen years, were burned.

Mrs. Herzog was badly burned while escaping with an infant. The fire started from an overheated stove.

## PAY BIG SALARIES

Immigration Commissioners Draw \$7,500 a Year and Do Nothing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—The Immigration Commission, composed in the main of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, was the subject of sharp criticism to-day.

Mr. Gary had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by a number of other Senators. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the committee, said that while not desiring to break in upon Mr. Gary's speech he was desirous of giving all the information possible.

He stated that in addition to the Senators and Representatives who are members of the commission, it was composed of President Dillingham, of Cornell University; Dr. Wheeler, of California; and Labor Commissioner Neill. He also stated that the salary of each of the five members was \$7,500 a year, or the equivalent of the salaries of Senators and members.

In the case of Mr. Neill sufficient had been added to bring his pay up to that figure. Senator Bailey said:

"Never for an hour has that man Neill earned one-third of this amount."

Mr. Gary declared that whether or not the provision creating the Immigration Commission two years ago "was enacted for the purpose of side-tracking and preventing needed legislation, as some have asserted, the people have a right to expect from it some suggestion as a basis for legislation against the evils of present methods of immigration, but had received none."

Mr. Gary charged that one member of the commission received a salary of \$7,500 a year and \$200 a month for expenses, and that he had not lost a day from his regular work or profession since his employment by the commission.

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Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gary's address the Senate adopted its resolution calling for information concerning the work of the Immigration Commission.

## BILL HELD UP

Will Be No Legislation Making Wireless Telegraphy Compulsory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—A hearing was given by the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day on the House bill requiring all ocean steamers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

E. H. Duff, representing coastwise shipping companies, and Captain S. E. Darby, of New York, representing wireless companies, were heard.

The question of whether the passage of the bill would enable the wireless telegraph company to build up a monopoly was discussed at length.

It was held up by the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day on the House bill requiring all ocean steamers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

To Report Bill Revising, Amending and Codifying the Penal Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—The House to-day passed the bill revising, amending and codifying the penal laws of the United States.

A similar measure, though varying in detail, had previously passed the Senate.

The conference committee will now undertake to harmonize the differences between the two houses.

## PRAISES NEW SYSTEM

Secretary of the Navy Newberry Appears Before Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Secretary of the Navy Newberry appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day to discuss the results attained through the consolidation of the various naval yards.

Mr. Newberry was enthusiastic over the success of the plan, and stated that the consolidation of the various naval yards had been a great success.

The secretary said that as a result of the adoption of the plan, the Navy Department would get the use of numerous buildings for other purposes which would save the cost of constructing new buildings.

## SCOTCH-IRISH

Ambassador Bryce Tells of Their Work at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 18.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, was the principal guest at the Scotch-Irish Society's banquet to-night.

Governor Edwin S. Stuart was elected president of the society.

Some remarks on the great part which the Scotch-Irish had played in the United States were made by Mr. Bryce.

Mr. Bryce remarked that the Scotch-Irish had been the most vigorous and the most successful of the pioneers in the United States.

The Scotch-Irish combined the shrewdness, judgment and tenacity of the Scotch with the brilliant and dash and genial freshness of the Celtic Irish.

There was plenty of combative spirit in both these stocks, and combined with the brilliant and dash and genial freshness of the Celtic Irish.

## LA FOLLETTE AND PENROSE CLASH

Acrid Exchange of Words Between Wolverine and Penn. Senators.

## VICE-PRESIDENT IN THE GENERAL MIX-UP

Angry Tones and Fiery Attitude Assumed by Senator from Pennsylvania Made the Scene Almost Tragic—Row Was Over the Post-Office Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—An acrid exchange of words took place in the Senate to-day between Mr. La Follette, who was criticizing methods of that body in the handling of appropriation bills, and Mr. Penrose, chairman of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, who was in charge of the post-office bill, then under discussion.

The colloquy was rendered almost tragic by the angry tones and fiery attitude assumed by the Senator from Pennsylvania as he denounced the Senator from Wisconsin, who stood quietly at his place on the other side of the aisle, staring back at his big antagonist.

The day had begun by Mr. La Follette's asking that the post-office bill be allowed to go over until tomorrow, as it had just been reported from the committee, and he had had no time to examine it.

Mr. Penrose had resisted this request. Later Mr. La Follette severely reprimanded the Senate for permitting legislation to accumulate until the last days of the session, when he declared, "important bills were rushed through in a little or no time for Senators to understand them."

Part of the Scheme.  
"It seems to be a part of the scheme that these most important legislative acts shall have little consideration," said Mr. La Follette. He charged that important legislation was placed in these measures and passed when it could not pass a separate bill.

He said also that the Senate had been put through in that way, and he insisted that committees unduly delay bills which might be reported earlier.

He added that the Senate would have more opportunity to study and understand them. He declared that if the Senator from Pennsylvania had attended the sessions earlier his committee might have made a report more promptly.

He added that the important legislation of Congress was in the hands of seven committees, while over fifty Senators were not assigned to any committee that has business. He took occasion to say that he hoped the tariff bill would be put through on "greased runways."

Senator Penrose interrupted to ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he was "delivering his regular lecture," adding that he thought that he had heard it all before.

Mr. La Follette replied that observations of that sort would not promote the post-office trouble, and that his remarks were apt to be still more familiar. He chided the Senate with having put off interstate commerce legislation for nine years and having delayed the pure food law seventeen years by applying the same methods against which he was contending.

Penrose Gets Angry.  
Mr. Penrose arose, and with evident anger, and glaring across the chamber at the slight form of the Senator from Wisconsin, said in a loud voice, "I am silent in my seat when I make mistakes, but I am not silent in my seat when I am right."

Mr. La Follette replied that observations of that sort would not promote the post-office trouble, and that his remarks were apt to be still more familiar. He chided the Senate with having put off interstate commerce legislation for nine years and having delayed the pure food law seventeen years by applying the same methods against which he was contending.

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## GIRL ASSAULTED IN THROAT CUT

Dead Body Found Near Home, Where Negro Had Attacked Her.

## ASSAILANT CAPTURED AND RUSHED TO JAIL

Glen Wilton Startled by Outrage on Fourteen-Year-Old School-child, and Lynching Is Not Improbable—Negro Taken to Clifton Forge.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
AGLE MOUNTAIN, VA., February 18.—Mary Dobbs, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a well-known farmer, who resides in Glen Wilton, was criminally assaulted and then murdered by an unknown negro at 5 o'clock this evening. The negro was captured five hours later one mile east of Iron Gate, and is now being taken to the jail at Clifton Forge.

The crime was committed near the girl's home, in Glen Wilton, which is a village several miles west of here on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. She was on her way home from school, and was passing through a lonely strip of woods when she was attacked.

The crime was not discovered until about an hour later, when the girl's dead body was found. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear, and apparition had been made for some time. There were evidences of a desperate struggle before she was overpowered by the negro.

As soon as the crime was discovered a posse was formed and news of the outrage was sent to this and other nearby towns. A posse of twenty-five men left here on a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train and they joined other posses, which had been formed and were scouring the country in the vicinity of Glen Wilton.

At 9 o'clock the negro was overtaken one mile east of Iron Gate and was captured without a struggle. Owing to the fact that the telegraph and telephone offices are closed it has been impossible to secure anything but the most meagre details of the capture, but it is known that no violence was offered to the negro and that he is being taken to Clifton Forge for safe keeping.

It is reported that excitement is running high at Glen Wilton, and that a lynching is far from improbable. Reports received here state that the negro has not been identified.

At 2 o'clock this morning a message was received here which stated that the negro had not been taken to Clifton Forge, but was instead taken back to Glen Wilton, where hundreds of men were armed and awaiting his coming. Railroad men passing there on a train stated that a lynching was being planned.

Word had been sent to the chief of police at Clifton Forge of the negro's capture, and he was awaiting his coming when he received another message stating that "a jail would not be necessary."

## OPERA BOUFFE

Action of Congress on Knox's Salary Is So Described.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—When the House met to-day Mr. Dalzell, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the joint resolution yesterday presented by Mr. Tawney, which authorizes the conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill to treat the proposed making an appropriation of \$12,000 as the salary of the Secretary of State.

The resolution, in the opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, was "the most monstrous piece of legislation from a parliamentary standpoint that ever had developed."

He scored the Committee on Rules for what he said was the frequency with which it overrides everything and everybody, and declared that the Committee on Rules was not to respect any statute.

"Not only override the law, but the Constitution also," interjected Mr. Mann, of Illinois.

Mr. Cockran (New York) characterized the proposed action as an absurdity. He said it was sending to conference a disagreement that did not exist. Mr. Mann said he had shown that the Committee on Rules overrode the Constitution.

"It remains," said he, "amid shouts of laughter, 'for them to take some liberties with common sense.' He declared that the Committee on Rules had seemingly exhausted its chance to bring the House down to the level of opera bouffe.

"Now let me bring it back again to where it belongs," he exclaimed.

After failing to get the resolution committed to have it put in legal shape, as Mr. Fitzgerald expressed it, the Democrats forced a roll call on it. The call resulted in the adoption of the measure, 182 to 125.

The resolution will now go to the Senate, and if it is adopted there the conferees will take up the salary question to remove the constitutional objections to the resolution.

After the adoption of the resolution the Speaker announced the conferees to be Messrs. Bingham (Pennsylvania), Gillett (Massachusetts) and Livingston (Georgia).

Upon receiving notification of the action of the House, the Senate adopted the resolution without comment and directed its conferees to furnish the House with the Senate amendments.

President Signs Bill.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—President Roosevelt to-day signed the special act relating to the salary of the Secretary of State, which is counted upon to remove the constitutional objections to the resolution.

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## PISTOL HOLSTER FOUND IN POCKET

Taken From Overcoat of Carmack by Attorney for Defense.

## CAME AS SURPRISE TO WITNESS ON STAND

Undertaker Had Examined Coat Frequently Without Discovering It—State Rests for Present, but Will Put On About Fifty Witnesses in Rebuttal.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 18.—Absence of some State witnesses and a desire on the part of the defense to arrange its plan of procedure caused an adjournment to-day until Saturday in the Court-wit Sharp trial for the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack. The State first announced that it rested its case in chief. When the defense asked until Saturday to prepare, and the continuing was granted, Attorney-General McCann announced that some witnesses would be here by that time, and that he would offer their testimony.

The State has satisfied itself with offering testimony to prove that Senator Carmack was in Nashville by Robin J. and Duncan B. Cooper, that John D. Sharp, when he heard the shots, knew that they were without looking around, and that prior to the killing several conferences had been held. This, the State contends, lays the foundation for proof of conspiracy.

The State stops here and waits for the defense to offer its case. Attorney-General McCann has subpoenaed seventy witnesses, and has used scarcely a score. The defense has not issued a subpoena, but says its witnesses will be present without court process.

Defense Conceals Case.  
By not issuing subpoenas it prevents the State from knowing its witnesses. The only incident of to-day's testimony was the State's attempt to prove by implication that the pistol holster found in the dead Senator's overcoat pocket was put there by one of the attorneys for the defense when he searched each pocket, and that the holster was not in the pocket when the Senator was killed. It was found in the pocket by General Washington, of the counsel for the defense, when he tried on the overcoat.

The first witness to-day was Finley Dorris, a member of the jury, who testified that he had examined Senator Carmack's body. Dorris said he examined the pockets of the clothing at the request of the State's attorney at the hearing for bail. He was positive that he searched each pocket, and that the holster was not in the overcoat pocket at the time of the application for bail.

"Has any one else examined the clothing?" asked General Washington and asked by counsel for the defense to search the clothing, and tell what he found. He produced the small rubber holster, to his evident astonishment, for he swore it was not in the pocket the night of the killing. General Washington cross-examined Dorris, and Dorris testified that the article was a rubber shield worn on the end of a revolver to prevent the barrel from wearing the pocket. General Washington was going more into detail, when Judge Annerson, chief counsel for the defense, leaned over and evidently disapproved in the middle of a question the witness was excused.

W. E. Murray, bookkeeper for Dorris, told how General Washington and Meeks, of counsel for the defense, examined Carmack's clothing a few days after the application for bail.

"They came in and examined the clothing carefully, and General Washington put on the overcoat. He turned slowly around and put both hands into the overcoat pockets. Suddenly he drew out his right hand, and this scabbard was in it."

"What is this thing?" asked General Washington, holding the scabbard out to me.

"It is a pistol scabbard," said I.

"Neither General Washington nor Mr. Meeks seemed to know what a scabbard or holster was until I told them," and the witness laughed sarcastically.

General Washington then cross-examined, and made the witness say: "I am satisfied you had nothing in your hand when you put on the overcoat."

Mrs. Eastman, when on the stand yesterday, testified that as Senator Carmack reached for his revolver with his right hand, he turned his left to the revolver came out barrel up. General Washington tried to show by the witness, Murray, that if this holster or scabbard were on the revolver barrel, it would look like the handle of a revolver, and that it was this scabbard on the barrel which gave Mr. Meeks the impression that the gun was inverted. The State objected, and the court sustained the objection.

Officer Testifies.  
Patrolman Robert Vaughan, the arresting officer, told how he heard the shots and ran to the scene. He saw the body, and was told that one of the prisoners had been wounded and had gone to Fort's Infirmary. He found Colonel Cooper and Robin Cooper there, the latter lying on a couch.

"Robin spoke to me and said: 'Papa, give me an automatic revolver out of an overcoat lying on a chair.'"

The officer identified the revolver. He said he had not examined it, because he never saw an automatic pistol before. Colonel Cooper said nothing.

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## "YEGGMEN" CAPTURED

Five Picked Up in Atlanta and Four Make Confessions.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18.—Four confessed "yeggmen" and another man declared by their confessions to be the leader of their gang are behind the bars in the city prison, the net result of the drag net thrown out by the Atlanta police this week in an endeavor to break up the operations of notorious thieves in this vicinity.

Leroy Cozart, Jim Webb and Will Knight, confessed to four recent safe robberies in Atlanta, and declared that William Gray, a man under arrest, was the leader of the gang.

Following their confession the men took the officers to some nearby woods, where they dug up a box of dynamite caps and nitro-glycerine which they had buried a few days ago, and which they said they expected to use in blowing the safe in the post-office at Decatur, Ga., Saturday night of this week.

They also planned to rob a bank. Gray confessed that he is a professional safe-blower and forger. He confessed to robbing the safe of the Yankton, S. D., post-office last September, for which "job" he says two men are now doing time in a Federal prison.

Gray described an electrical device which he had invented for reproducing signatures, and said that he had planned to make a half million through wholesale forgeries. Gray announced that he wants to serve time for his past crimes, and then will enter the evangelistic field.

COUNCILMAN ON TRIAL  
Convicted Bank President Tells How He Paid Money.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 18.—J. W. Ramsey, former bank president, convicted of bribery, was the first witness to-day in the trial of Councilman John E. Klein, who is accused of soliciting and accepting \$17,500 from the bank of which Ramsey was president as a bribe to have the bank made a city depository.

Hardly had a sealed verdict returned last night been read in court to-day finding Ramsey guilty, when Klein's trial was started with Ramsey as first witness. He testified to having arranged with Klein for the payment of \$17,500, and that he had paid it in three installments.

The maximum sentence in Ramsey's case is fourteen years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000. His attorney is preparing to appeal the case.

## COASTING ACCIDENT

Professors and Students Severely Injured While Boating Bodily.

HORNEILL, N. Y., February 18.—As the result of a coasting accident at Alfred last night six professors and students in Alfred University were injured. Professor C. L. Clark is in a hospital in a critical condition.

The accident occurred on a hill and were riding down on the snow crust. At the foot of the hill Professor Clark lost control of the sled and having injured himself, he fell and the men against the stone abutments of a bridge.

The injured are Professor C. L. Clark, whose arm is injured internally; Professor Neil Annis, ankle broken, foot smashed; Alfred Davis, Shanghai, both shoulders broken; Arthur Stockie, internal injuries; Charles E. Clark, Brooklyn, both legs broken, and Fred Clark, flesh wounds.

## STEEL SITUATION

Is the Absorbing Topic in Financial and Business Circles.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The steel situation is the absorbing topic in financial and other business circles to-day. This interest has been aroused by reports that the trade in steel had been dropping steadily since the manufacturers are cutting prices and getting what business there was, and the fact that the officers of the United States Steel corporation and the heads of that corporation's subsidiary companies held another conference to-day, which was held in the city.

On adjournment Judge Gary, chairman, announced that he would not have anything to say to-day in relation to the conference, but that he would to-morrow "make a general statement that will fully and frankly set forth the general conditions of the trade."

## HOBSON GIVES NAMES

When Statement Is Challenged He Does Not Hesitate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—In the course of a surprise in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Hobson, Alabama, charged to-day, Senator O'Brien, at Tokio, had joined in a petition that Japanese be permitted to sell liquors in San Francisco without a license. He charged further that the liquors were so being sold.

The only Japanese in San Francisco were selling liquor without a license was challenged by Mr. Smith, California, but the Alabama member read the names of five who were regularly in the liquor business whose sales, he said, were confined to Japanese markets.

## LEMPs ARE DIVORCED

Wife Gets \$8,000 a Year Instead of \$50,000 in Lump Sum.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 18.—A decree of divorce with alimony of \$8,000 a year and the custody of her son was awarded Mrs. William Lemp, Jr., by Judge George Hitchcock in the Circuit Court here to-day. The decision followed a sensational trial of the seven-year-old boy. Mrs. Lemp contended strenuously for an award of \$50,000 alimony in a lump sum.

## UNKNOWN IS KILLED